

Senegal wants OAU summit

PARIS (R) — Senegal's President Abdou Diouf said on Monday that he wanted an emergency summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to try to save it from disintegration following the admission of the Polisario guerrilla front. Senegal was one of 19 delegations to boycott an OAU meeting in Addis Ababa last February, when the Polisario's self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) was admitted. President Diouf, on a stopover in Paris on his way to Oman, said: "A summit would be a rare chance to save the OAU from breaking up." The Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas are fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة الأردنية المستقلةapolitical daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Ali confident of ties with Israel

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's differences with Israel over the latter's final withdrawal from Sinai will be settled this week, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said on Monday. He told reporters on his return from a brief visit to Israel: "The next few days will witness the settlement of all the outstanding issues (with Israel)." He declined to elaborate. (In Israel, a cabinet spokesman told reporters Israel believed a solution to all outstanding problems would be reached by Sunday and possibly before the special Israeli cabinet meeting scheduled for Wednesday). The two countries are divided over the exact position of the new border at 15 points. Mr. Ali, who is carrying a letter from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to President Hosni Mubarak, described his talks with Mr. Begin as friendly and constructive.

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Arab-Americans to meet April 29

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Association of Arab-Americans (NAAA) has decided to hold its annual meeting between April 29 and May 2. The meeting will be held under the slogan: The Search for Peace, and the U.S. Middle East Policy after Camp David. Quoting a statement issued in Washington by NAAA, Al Quds newspaper said the participants in the meeting will include former U.S. officials who have direct experience in Middle East affairs plus a number of Arab ambassadors. The statement stressed that the meeting will discuss future of Arab-U.S. relations after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai on April 25. U.S. President Reagan sent a message to NAAA in which he referred to Arab-Americans' achievements in medicine, industry, political leadership and sociology. He said that the NAAA is dedicated to the cause of peace and all concerned should continue efforts to establish a just and durable Middle East settlement. President Reagan added that the NAAA can play an effective role in the establishment of peace explaining that the peace process is full of inherent dangers and complications. He stressed that perseverance and goodwill can establish a new beginning for a just peace.

Kuwait asks WHO to examine Israeli

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has asked the World Health Organisation (WHO) on behalf of Arab countries, to set up a neutral medical commission to examine an Israeli soldier who killed two Arabs in Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem eight days ago. Health Minister Abdul Rahman Al Awadi said in a cable to WHO Director-General Halfdan Mahler in Geneva he was making the request as chairman of the Arab Health Ministers' Conference. Israeli police said the attacker, Alan Goodman, a Jewish-American immigrant, who also wounded 30 people, was mentally disturbed. He was formally charged with murder and remanded in custody for 15 days last Tuesday. The cable said Israel's "claim has no supporting evidence which the world conscience can accept."

China's oil reserves bigger than S. Arabia, geologists claim

PEKING (R) — China's oil reserves could be much bigger than Saudi Arabia's at 30 to 60 billion tonnes (230 to 440 billion barrels), according to a new estimate by Chinese geologists. They say, however, that only a small fraction of these are verified, according to a recent report by the official New China News Agency. The figures would mean China is sitting on reserves up to three times bigger than the proven reserves of Saudi Arabia, but Western experts cautioned that there is no way of knowing how much oil China has until more drilling is done. One expert said the figures were at best intelligent guesswork. China's onshore oil production recently peaked at just over 100 million tonnes a year (two million barrels per day), and 35 foreign companies have bid for rights to exploit offshore oil reserves in the Yellow Sea off Shanghai, the Pearl River basin near Hong Kong and in the South China Sea near Vietnam.

Benjedid in Belgrade

BELGRADE (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid arrived here Monday for three days of talks with Yugoslav leaders on major world issues, closer bilateral cooperation and the Non-Aligned Movement. A major topic will be the non-aligned summit to be held in Baghdad next September, and the conflicts between some member countries which stand in the way of the movement's strengthened unity, officials said. Yugoslavia, a founder member of the Non-Aligned Movement, wants to ensure success for the summit and prevent the movement from tilting towards any of the two big military blocs. Mr. Benjedid will have talks with President Serge Kraigher, Prime Minister Veselin Djurovic and the president of the ruling Communist Party, Dusan Dragosavac, the officials said.

Hussein visits former premier in hospital

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday evening visited former Prime Minister and Member of the Upper House of Parliament Dr. Qasem Al Rimawi, who is currently being treated at the Hussein Medical Centre. King Hussein inquired about Dr. Rimawi's health and wished him a quick recovery. The visit was greatly appreciated by Dr. Rimawi and his family.

Klibi arrives from Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi arrived in Amman from Baghdad on Monday for a one-day visit to Jordan during which he will have talks with high-ranking officials on the important issues pre-occupying the Arab World.

Mr. Klibi was received at Amman Airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and several senior officials of the foreign ministry.

Bahraini leader leaves after 2-day visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Bahraini Heir-Apparent and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Sheikh Hamad Ibn Al Khalifah left Amman on Monday afternoon at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan.

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Welfare Minister Aharon Abuhatzeira was convicted Monday of fraud, breach of trust and larceny, charges carrying maximum jail terms of seven years. Members of Israel's ruling coalition and the opposition immediately called on him to resign. But government sources discounted suggestions that if he resigned, his three-man Tami party

Haig flies to talk with Reagan on new proposals for Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig flew to Washington Monday with a new proposal which the Argentine government said might avert a war between Argentina and Britain over the disputed Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

A spokesman for Argentine military President Leopoldo Galtieri said the proposal contained a series of ideas to resolve the crisis which began on April 2 when Argentine troops took over the South Atlantic Islands after 149

years of British rule.

Mr. Haig said he remained hopeful that the dispute could be resolved peacefully but repeated his earlier warning that time was running out in the attempt to prevent war between Britain and Argentina.

Mr. Haig said in a brief statement at Ezeiza Airport before leaving at 5 p.m. (2000 GMT): "I am more convinced than ever that war in the South Atlantic would be the greatest of tragedies and that time is indeed running out."

OIC peace mission arrives in Baghdad

BEIRUT (R) — An Islamic peace mission arrived in Baghdad from Tehran Monday and immediately began talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and his senior advisers, the official Iraqi News Agency INA said.

At the same time Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi left Baghdad after hearing Iraqi complaints against its Arab neighbour Syria, which is supporting Iran in the 19-month-old Gulf war.

The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) mediation committee, headed by Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure and OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti, met the president, Vice-President Taha Muhieddin Maarouf and eight members of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary

Command Council, INA said.

The nine-man OIC committee, which last visited the warring capitals in early March, heard that Iraq was prepared to settle its dispute with Iran peacefully, INA said.

Iraq has said there will be no peace unless Iraqi forces withdraw from war-conquered Iranian territory.

In Tehran Monday, Iran's national news agency IRNA quoted President Sekou Toure as saying that although Iran had not accepted the mission's proposals for ending the Gulf war, the mission would continue its peace efforts.

Mr. Klibi, who was in Damascus on Sunday, also discussed the Gulf war during his one-day visit to Baghdad. Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz told him the Arab Lea-

gue should act to prevent the deliberate damage Syria was doing to Iraq by its complicity with Iran, INA said.

Syria has closed its borders with Iraq and earlier this month it shut down vital pipelines carrying Iraqi crude oil across Syria to export terminals on the Mediterranean coast.

The Iraqis told Mr. Klibi that Syria's behaviour violated the charter of the Arab League and the principles of Arab solidarity, INA said.

On the Gulf war front Sunday night and Monday Iraqi troops killed 19 Iranians and destroyed one field gun for the loss of two men and one vehicle, INA said.

Irqi air force planes raided Iranian targets in the southern sector and returned safely to base, it added.

Abuhatzeira found guilty of fraud charges

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Welfare Minister Aharon Abuhatzeira was convicted Monday of fraud, breach of trust and larceny, charges carrying maximum jail terms of seven years.

Members of Israel's ruling coalition and the opposition immediately called on him to resign.

But government sources discounted suggestions that if he resigned, his three-man Tami party

would leave the coalition, depriving the government of its nominal one-vote majority in the 120-member Knesset (parliament).

Mr. Abuhatzeira was found guilty of deliberately deceiving the city council in his home town of Ramle, while he was mayor. The verdict in the supreme court.

The minister, who holds the portfolios of labour, welfare and immigrant absorption, was aqui-

tted last May at a previous trial for bribe taking.

His sentence will be handed down on Wednesday.

Hundreds of angry supporters demonstrated outside the court, already packed with Mr. Abuhatzeira's relatives, as the conviction was announced. A large police force was on hand to prevent disturbances.

Political feud threatens shaky Italian coalition

ROME (R) — A fierce row between the Socialist and Christian Democratic parties has threatened to bring down Italy's five-party coalition government.

The row, over an alleged slur against the Socialist by Christian Democratic Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreata, paralysed the administration, already struggling to control a looming economic crisis.

Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini announced he was forced to put off a cabinet meeting Monday after Socialist ministers refused to attend and left open the possibility of a complete withdrawal from the 10-month-old coalition.

Socialist Party officials Sunday demanded Mr. Andreata's resignation after he allegedly told a party meeting that votes for the socialists could be paving the way for a new fascist era.

Indian premier holds extensive Jeddah talks

JEDDAH (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on her first official visit to Saudi Arabia, had wide-ranging talks with Crown Prince Fahd and other government ministers in Riyadh on Monday.

Almost all key Saudi ministers attended the talks chaired by Mrs. Gandhi and Prince Fahd, who is first deputy prime minister and in day-to-day charge of the kingdom, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

It said both sides expressed a desire to strengthen further their close ties. The talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere and also covered major world issues, particularly the situation in the Middle East and South Asia.

The two sides "noted that their views on many important issues were convergent," the agency said without elaborating.

Mrs. Gandhi, whose four-day visit ends Tuesday, had separate meetings with King Khalid and Prince Fahd on Sunday.

Indian officials said the two countries were expected to set up a joint commission to boost economic, scientific and technological cooperation. A \$150 million contract was awarded to an Indian construction company two days ago — the first major contract won by an Indian firm in Saudi Arabia.

At Monday's talks, Mrs. Gandhi was flanked by Indian Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee and Minister of State for Civil Aviation Khurshed Alam Khan.

The Saudi delegation included National Guard Commander and Second Deputy Prime Minister Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdurrahman and the ministers of foreign affairs, finance, oil, industry and defence.

Interior Minister Mahamad Abba told N'Djamena traders Sunday that President Goukouni Oueddei's provisional government "will never agree to negotiate with the enemy."

Mr. Abba, who is close to the Chad leader, said the rebels, led by former Defence Minister Hissene Habre, "are backed by a lobby made up of African countries, behind which hides international imperialism to dictate our policies to us." He did not identify the countries.

French President Francois Mitterrand's African adviser, Guy Penne, who met President Goukouni here twice over the weekend, said he discussed what appeared from Paris as differences between the provisional government's various members.

The government split became public last week when President Goukouni's Frolinat, one of the provisional government's 10 rival armed factions, accused Vice-President Abdulkader Kamougue of wanting to negotiate with the rebels.

PLO to defend its rights in U.S. court, challenges slanders

American Zionist organisations challenge Pulitzer-winning journalist's bequest to PLO

By Ramzi Al Waleed
Special to the Jordan Times

This will be the first time ever that a PLO representative would appear before an American court. Indeed, it was the PLO's decision to become involved in the case, not for the sake of the \$30,000 left for the PLO by Mr. Sparks, but because the PLO "is interested in defending its right to receive the bequest," says PLO's lawyer Robert Thabit, adding, "as well as in challenging the slanders which poured over the PLO through calling it a terrorist organisation."

The controversy began April 1981 when a New York County surrogate Marie Lambert refused to approve the bequest to the PLO pending a determination of the organisation's legal status and

whether the bequest violates public policy.

"We were notified," says Mr. Thabit "that the court has decided" not to permit the bequest, and we challenged the two grounds: One, that the PLO is entitled to the bequest, regardless of its status and even though it may be an unincorporated association; and that the legitimate test for a bequest to be legal should be as to whether the beneficiary is clearly and unmistakably identifiable, and whether there is a duly qualified and authorised representative of the beneficiary. PLO Representative Zehdi Terzai's credentials have been accepted by the United Nations and the United States since the U.S. approved his credentials

(Continued on page 3)

Arar to preside over new 75-member NCC

Obeidat becomes interior minister, Gen. Aladdin head of intelligence

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has appointed a new 75-member National Consultative Council (NCC) to be headed by Suleiman Arar, who resigned as minister of interior.

The royal decree, issued Monday, also named Lt.-Gen. Ahmad Obeidat, as the new minister of interior and Maj.-Gen. Tareq Aladdin as the new director of General Intelligence, which was headed by Gen. Obeidat.

Ahmad Al Tarawneh, the outgoing NCC speaker, has been appointed a member of the Upper House of Parliament, the royal decree said.

Following are the names of the 75 members of the new council:

(1) Abdul Wahab Al Majali (2)

Omar Al Nabulsi (11) Omar Abdullah (12) Anis Al Mu'ashir (13) Marwan Al Hammud (14) Dr. Mohammad Abdou Al Zaben (15) Sa'id Bino (16) Saleiman Arar (17) Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabi (18) Ali Soheimat (19) Taher Hikmat (20) Dr. Jamal Al Shai'r (21) Awad Al Masri (22) Salman Al Qudah (23) Atallah Al Kabarit (24) Khalid Al Fayyad (25) Saleiman Irshaimi (26) Salim Ibrahimi (27) Mohammad Al Bdeir (28) Amin Shukair (29) Dr. Carlos Dhifri (30) Mrs. Laila Sharaf (31) Sultan Majid Al 'Udwani (32) Abdulla Akhurshaid (33) Hammud Ali Al Ma'syef (34) Jawad Al Shoufi (35) Khalid Abdul Nabi (37) Dr. Ismaq Maraqeh (38) Mamduh Abu Hassan (39) Miftah Al Lawzi (40) Mohammad Ibrahim Al 'Azizi (41) Abdul Rahim Jarar (42) Izzuddin Al Khaib Al Tamimi (43) Faris Al Sarayreh (44) Dr. Hassan Al Gharaibeh (45) Nizar Jardaneh (46) Layth Shbeihat (47) Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Darwish (48) Milijun

Hadiib Al Kharish (49) Dr. Bani Hijazi (50) Hamdi Al Habashneh (51) Nimir Al Zamati (52) Ibrahim Al Mataleq (53) Abdul Halim Samarah (54) Dr. Yehya Kheireddin (55) Mahmoud Al Kayed (56) Mrs. Hayfa Malaik Bashir (57) Ehsan Al Sharif (58) Muqbil Al Momani (59) Id Al 'Alaya (62) Ali Abdul Rahman Khasman (63) Dr. Faisal Kan'an (64) Mohammad Ramadhan Faris (65) Abd al-Jaber Tayyeb (66) Hanif Abu Hileb (67) Abdul Salam Issa Qasem (68) Mrs. Samia Nadim Al Zar (69) Issa Al 'Abed Al Rimoni (70) Mrs. Eideh Al Mutlaq (71) Dr. Mamoud 'Abbad (72) Samiit Al Farah (73) Ali Abu Rabeih (74) Khalid 'Awwad Al Mkhaimer (75) Hisham Al Sharari.

Omar Al Nabulsi (11) Omar Abdullah (12) Anis Al Mu'ashir (13) Marwan Al Hammud (14) Dr. Mohammad Abdou Al Zaben (15) Sa'id Bino (16) Saleiman Arar (17) Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabi (18) Ali Soheimat (19) Taher Hikmat (20) Dr. Jamal Al Shai'r (21) Awad Al Masri (22) Salman Al Qudah (23) Atallah Al Kabarit (24) Khalid Al Fayyad (25) Saleiman Irshaimi (26) Salim Ibrahimi (27) Mohammad Al Bdeir (28) Amin Shukair (29) Dr. Carlos Dhifri (30) Mrs. Laila Sharaf (31) Sultan Majid Al 'Udwani (32) Abdulla Akhurshaid (33) Hammud Ali Al Ma'syef (34) Jawad Al Shoufi (35) Khalid Abdul Nabi (37) Dr. Ismaq Maraqeh (38) Mamduh Abu Hassan (39) Miftah Al Lawzi (40) Mohammad Ibrahim Al 'Azizi (41) Abdul Rahim Jarar (42) Izzuddin Al Khaib Al Tamimi (43) Faris Al Sarayreh (44) Dr. Hassan Al Gharaibeh (45) Nizar Jardaneh (46) Layth Shbeihat (47) Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Darwish (48) Milijun

Li.-Gen. Ahmad Obeidat

Basque separatists step up violence

SAN SEBASTIAN (Agencies) — Suspected Basque separatist guerrillas lobbed three hand grenades into Civil Guard barracks and then sprayed it with gunfire near here late Sunday night, police said Monday.

A man in a house opposite the barracks at Eibar was wounded in the leg by a stray bullet.

The attack was the seventh since Wednesday in an upsurge of political violence which police blame on the Basque separatist

organisation ETA.

NATIONAL

Political circumstances which led to the emergence of the National Consultative Council still exist. Jordan believes the council cannot be a substitute for elected parliament, but wants it to work. Samira Kawar reports.

The NCC has a role to play — what is it?

PRIOR to the announcement Monday evening of the formation of the third National Consultative Council (NCC), the Jordan Times interviewed the council's former president, Mr. Ahmad Al Tarawneh, and two other leading members, Messrs Taher Hikmat and Amin Shuaqir, on the role of the NCC and their hopes on its future development.

Mr. Taher Hikmat: a distinguished Jordanian lawyer, a former minister of culture and youth and an NCC member since the council's establishment, explained to the Jordan Times the circumstances which led to the suspension of the Jordanian lower house of parliament in 1974 and the establishment of the NCC in 1978.

Mr. Hikmat said the occupation of the West Bank by Israel in 1967 had made it impossible to hold general parliamentary elections which would include representatives of West Bank inhabitants. The alternative of appointing West Bank representatives to parliament would have been constitutionally incorrect, because the Jordanian constitution specifies that all members of the Jordanian parliament should be elected representatives, he said. Furthermore, it would have been impossible to have a fully "harmonious" parliament by introducing a new parliamentary formula which would have included appointed West Bank representatives and elected East Bank representatives. Mr. Hikmat said, "since such a situation would have created an imbalance in the parliamentary body."

Rabat summit

In analysing the circumstances that led to the suspension of parliamentary elections in Jordan, Mr. Hikmat referred to the resolutions of the Arab summit conference in 1974 in which the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was declared the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO, he said, was very anxious not to have Palestinians become involved in any Arab political body, such as the Jordanian parliament, which would represent the West Bank, and insisted that Jordan does not play "any Palestinian role". The revival of the old political framework of a Jordanian parliament representing both the East and West Banks was not welcomed by the PLO at large, he said. Mr. Hikmat said he agreed that the PLO "was right about some aspects" concerning this issue since the identity of the Palestinians should be determined through Palestinian political bodies rather than through Arab political bodies.

Delicate issues

The return under present cir-

cumstances to parliamentary elections in Jordan was a "very delicate and complicated issue". Mr. Hikmat pointed out. Due to the large number of West Bank citizens resident in the East Bank, the controversial issues of "who represents whom?" and "who will vote for whom?" will immediately crop up if general elections are to be held under the present circumstances, he explained. He described such a step as "premature" and "dangerous" to the national cause and the Palestinian issue if it preceded a solution to the problem of Israeli occupation of the West Bank. "Real fears existed that if Palestinians in Jordan were to vote in parliamentary elections, this could be considered as a first step towards their permanent settlement in Jordan."

This situation had led to the suspension of parliament and created the need for a new formula to embody political life in Jordan. Mr. Hikmat said. The government could not continue to control both legislative and executive powers, and after "heated discussions", the present NCC formula emerged, he added.

Former Council President Tarawneh, also explained some of the circumstances which led to the formation of the NCC. "The government had become overburdened with the responsibility of both the legislative and the executive powers of the state, so the NCC was formed to carry out several functions," he said. "These included giving advice and evaluations on draft laws put before the NCC by the government."

Mr. Tarawneh pointed out that "no law could be officially enacted unless it was first submitted to the NCC for discussion." The NCC is also empowered to express an opinion on any legal amendment, cancellation or draft law; and to give the government recommendations to be included in draft laws. Another function carried out by the NCC is discussion of internal and foreign government policy and expressing opinions on public services and facilities.

Consultative role

Mr. Hikmat sees the Jordanian NCC as "the first of its kind" in the Arab World. Although similar bodies exist in some Gulf countries, the idea was copied from Jordan, he said. "In other Arab countries with totalitarian regimes, similar councils with elected rather than appointed members

existed. But in the final analysis, these elected bodies were actually appointed because only candidates who received the approval of the single governing party in that country were allowed to run in the first place," he said.

The NCC has no constitutional powers, and its decisions and resolutions are not binding on the government. Mr. Hikmat explained that this is so because the NCC was declared by an ordinary law, not by the constitution. "Hence, making NCC resolutions binding on the government would be unconstitutional," he said.

Mr. Tarawneh seconded this analysis and stressed that the NCC's functions was merely "consultative". However, he pointed out, "by putting the public good before all other considerations and by virtue of the experienced advice given by its members, the NCC had turned into an overseer and censor" of government policy.

Mr. Tarawneh nevertheless stressed that the NCC was not a substitute for an elected parliament and hoped for the disappearance of the present obstacles to parliamentary elections.

Evaluating the role of the NCC, Mr. Hikmat said that although the NCC has no constitutional powers, and is not allowed a vote of no confidence against the government, it is a "progressive step" towards developing democratic life in Jordan. "In spite of its limited powers, the NCC provides an avenue that will most probably lead to the natural and gradual maturation of democracy through the actual practices of members inside the NCC", he said.

Patterns of democracy

Elaborating on democracy, Mr. Hikmat expressed the belief that "there is no final universal pattern or model of democracy which should be adopted by everyone alike throughout the world." Each country develops its own suitable pattern of democracy. Full democracy in the Western sense requires a minimal degree of consensus within a society.

"In a semi-tribal, developing country like Jordan, where feudal remnants still exist, and in view of the lack of Western-style political institutions and adequate training, Western-style democracy might not be the best alternative and the only one at present," he added.

The vacuum created by the absence of an elected parliament in Jordan had been largely compensated for, particularly as far as legislation was concerned, by the role played by the NCC, Mr. Hikmat said. He stressed that the most important element in the development of democratic political life in any country was the actual political will to achieve democracy. "Once such a will existed, the framework would not be important." Any suitable framework can be developed according to the needs of the country concerned, and Mr. Hikmat believes that for Jordan, the NCC can be the framework within which full-fledged

political democracy will eventually be born. He also believes that the NCC is actually an improvement on Jordan's dissolved parliament because it is "more effective".

Shuaqir disagrees

Another leading NCC member, Mr. Amin Shuaqir, does not agree that the NCC could ever replace a democratically elected parliament because of the constitutional constraints which bind it. Nor does he believe that the NCC, in its present form, can lead to the emergence of political democracy in Jordan.

Mr. Shuaqir believes that free political life is the only realistic expression of democracy. "Conceding only some democracy in the hope that it will substitute for full democracy reveals serious national inadequacy, because it annuls the role and capabilities of the majority of the people in contributing to national issues," he said. Such was the importance of "free and full-fledged" political life that even elections would prove ineffective in the absence of such political freedom, he added. "There is no substitute for an uncontaminated, genuine and responsible political life, which slowly and painfully, but surely matures."

A very controversial issue, Mr. Shuaqir said, was whether political life ought to always be a reflection of "absolute right" or an expression of the realities of the

came into being, not one of its major and important resolutions has been rejected by the government. Prime Minister Mudar Badran has always been "very cooperative" with the NCC's Foreign Affairs Committee and was always willing to discuss foreign policy at the request of the committee, Mr. Hikmat said.

"The prime minister had reviewed government foreign policy several times during ordinary sessions. Nevertheless, the NCC's experience had been limited to dealing with only one prime minister, namely Mr. Mudar Badran, with the exception of a few months when the late Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf was prime minister," he said. "The NCC had been lucky in this respect because Mr. Badran was especially understanding towards the role of the NCC. His government has not rejected any major NCC resolution because this would have amounted to a rejection of public opinion," Mr. Hikmat added. "But governments change and there was no guarantee that all prime ministers would be understanding."

Mr. Hikmat suggested that the NCC could serve as a suitable temporary alternative to an elected parliament, "if a constitutional amendment were made, extending the NCC's powers and making, at least, its decisions binding on the government."

People's aspirations

Mr. Shuaqir believes that the

osphere and procedures of the NCC's consultative functions. Once this "adjustment period" was over, he said, the second NCC assumed a "very vigorous" role.

Mr. Shuaqir disagreed with this analysis. The first NCC had been "rather unsure of anything, particularly of what it could do under the circumstances prevailing in the country and the events that had led to the NCC's establishment," he said. Not a single member had imagined it would be possible to block a proposed draft law of any sort, he added. However, following a period of experience, NCC members realised towards the end of the first NCC's term and during the beginning of the second council that any member could freely raise and tackle any problem, "even major issues," Mr. Shuaqir said. "The second NCC therefore benefited from the experience of the first NCC."

Mr. Shuaqir believes that "new elements" with "more youth and a greater desire to carry responsibility" were appointed to the second NCC. The second NCC took a measure of responsibility in legislative matters and issues of national policy which were not reached by the first NCC, he said. "Hence, I am optimistic that, as long as current circumstances preventing the holding of parliamentary elections continued, care would be taken to continue to enrich the NCC with new elements enjoying political and legislative experience."

Representativeness

Although NCC members are appointed rather than elected by the people, Mr. Hikmat does not feel that they do not represent the people. "The problem of representativeness does not arise between us and the people at all, because we live amongst them and know their everyday problems," he said. "It is before the government that we are made to feel that we are not truly representative of the people because the government unconsciously treats us as non-representative."

Explaining the criteria according to which appointment to the NCC takes place, Mr. Hikmat said "expressive abilities" of members rather than "representative considerations" had governed the decision to appoint members during the initial period of the NCC. "Later, a combination of these criteria became the standard" according to which appointment to the NCC was decided. "This may not be the most exemplary formula, but it is nevertheless experimental and subject to development," he went on to say. "At present the personal and political backgrounds of prospective members and their previous contributions to public life were the main considerations governing the appointment of members. Representativeness was also taken into account on the basis of geographical and sectoral distribution of the population," he added.

Mr. Tarawneh expressed the opinion that "since the NCC has a consultative function, the first consideration according to which the appointment of members should take place is their competence, experience, expertise and ability to serve the country." If these qualities coincide with representativeness of all sectors of the people then all the better, since it is preferable that members should represent all professional and geographical distributions among the people," he said.

Groupings among members

Mr. Hikmat referred to "a very important recent development" within the NCC: the appearance of groupings among certain members since the middle of 1981. This development came about after "certain tendencies and attitudes regarding several issues crystallised" and several members began to share a mutual degree of consensus on some political ideas," he explained. "Anyone studying the minutes of recent NCC sessions would detect the presence of two apparent groups formed by several NCC members."

Mr. Hikmat said "it was theoretically possible that these groups could be the nuclei for larger gatherings in the future which could develop into some form of



Shuaqir: It is theoretically possible that groupings of NCC members could be the nuclei for some form of political parties'.

political parties in the future." He cited classical political science theories, which hold that one of the natural settings for the establishment of political parties is within parliaments, public councils and forums. He described such a future development within the NCC as the "healthiest, most appropriate way of introducing political parties into Jordan." Elaborating on the subject of forming political parties, Mr. Hikmat said: "We hope to evolve an understanding of political life through our activities at the NCC. We hope that this will eventually enable us to form social democratic parties according to the Western models. We consider that "moderate, reformatory parties" along the lines of such social democratic parties in Western countries like West Germany and other West European countries are the "most suitable formula for our country during the phase."

Both Mr. Tarawneh and Mr. Shuaqir disagreed with Mr. Hikmat's analysis. Mr. Tarawneh said "there are no groupings which necessitate commitment on the part of any members in the NCC to adopt a certain stand whatsoever. Each member is free to express his opinion as he or she sees fit." He emphasised that he had not noticed a stable pattern that indicated the emergence of groupings among some members in the NCC.

Temporary circumstances

Mr. Shuaqir said: "The so-called groupings" within the NCC had been spontaneously formed by limited and temporary circumstances. The fact that certain members had been thrown together within the NCC at a given time with a certain opportunity to interact had led to the adoption of similar stand on some limited technical issues." He expressed the belief that such "similar stands" had not stemmed from the presence of a common philosophy or deep-seated political outlook, which usually lead people to adopt similar stands on basic issues. Furthermore, any tendencies which may have been taken as groupings within the NCC were by no means permanent and did not indicate the presence of organised groupings, Mr. Shuaqir pointed out. "In the wake of a long period of confusion, it is difficult to imagine that the process of establishing a political life could begin at the top," he said. "I am convinced that political life begins with the process of educating the public politically as a necessary prelude to the formation of political parties," he continued.

News blackout

Mr. Shuaqir pointed out that one of the "major problems" faced by the NCC as an entity (not by the members themselves) was a "media blackout" of some of the discussions. The press, he said, had concentrated on giving coverage to members, but not to many important discussions and ideas expressed by members during sessions. This was particularly true of discussions and ideas with

political implications, he said. The official media, both radio and television, accurately convey the speeches and reports given by the prime minister during sessions, he said. "This is very important, since it is necessary for the public to be informed of what the prime minister says before the NCC. But it is not the only thing that is important, and it is just as necessary to convey to the public reactions and opinions put forth by members on many issues."

It was true, Mr. Shuaqir said, that sometimes, official media instruments convey what some members say, but at other instances the process of "deleting" was "infuriating." It is important, he added, that the public should form a clear impression of what goes on inside the NCC through listening to most of what is said, whether it refers to national or legislative issues, and whether it supports government policy or disagrees with it. He said that such extensive media coverage would serve to enhance the role of both the government and the media in public opinion. "It would also shed more light on the activities of the NCC and allow the public at large to form its own evaluation of an experiment as important as this (NCC)."

Another problem facing the NCC in Mr. Shuaqir's opinion is the fact that its constitution derives from that of the suspended lower house of parliament, which belongs to a period in time "which cannot be repeated or relived". Hence, Mr. Shuaqir sees the NCC's constitution at present as being anachronistic and outdated.

Part-time jobs

A problem which both Mr. Hikmat and Mr. Shuaqir feel members are faced with is the fact that they are not expected to completely devote their time and energies to their duties as members. Consequently, members have no offices, assistants, secretaries, typists and other supporting staff which would enable them to gather information independently. Mr. Tarawneh, however, doesn't feel that this presents a serious problem, or that it hinders the consultative role of NCC members. Members could obtain any necessary information through NCC senior staff, he said.

Evaluating a recent amendment to the NCC constitution, increasing the number of members from 60 to 75, Mr. Tarawneh said its purpose was to increase the level of qualified and expert representatives, particularly since a numerical increase in number of members would logically lead to "more correct" opinions.

Mr. Hikmat said he too believed increasing the number of members was aimed at increasing the activity of the NCC to achieve "greater balance" in representation. "Although no sectors were actually unrepresented in the NCC, reconsidering the ratio according to which each sector is represented was not uncalled for," he said. Mr. Shuaqir welcomed such a step and hoped that it would lead to the appearance of more "expertise, qualified members and new outlooks" within the NCC.

As for the "effectiveness" of the NCC, Mr. Hikmat said: "The NCC had practised full powers in the legislative field regardless of what the government demanded" at the time. The NCC, he disclosed, had been successful in blocking two draft laws since the beginning of 1982. These were the land partitioning and the central corporation for public projects draft laws. Mr. Shuaqir mentioned a third, the municipalities draft law.

Foreign policy

Mr. Hikmat agreed that the NCC had not to date played a significant role in forming the country's foreign policy. This, he said, was "unsatisfactory", but he predicted that "in the years to come, the NCC will share a certain effective role in shaping foreign policy." This would come about as "a natural development" in the role of any such body as the NCC, he predicted. Political groupings, Mr. Hikmat added, would begin to appear and crystallise inside the NCC and new "political forums" would result. "These groupings would subsequently feel the need of assuming a role in foreign policy and a kind of pressure from within the NCC, for such a situation would build up when the time was right."

Both Mr. Hikmat and Mr. Tarawneh stressed that since the NCC

has been playing an effective role in "representing many of the people's aspirations". He said that as soon as the NCC began to turn its attention to national and pan-Arab issues and to take responsible initiatives, the people began to feel that the council was "more than just an isolated bureaucratic institution" and to regard it as a "lively, national institution."

Mr. Hikmat thought that it was up to NCC members themselves to "energise" the NCC's role in public affairs and foreign policy. "Practice alone could develop and enlarge the role and scope of the council," he said, expressing the hope that the NCC would be more than a mere "training centre for free expression". The absence of such "free expression" in the past was largely responsible for the "ineffectiveness" that was shown by the parliament, he said. "It was easy to make excuses and attribute the absence of freedom of expression to political intimidation and the fears it created. But I believe that in-built inhibitions on the part of the representatives themselves, coupled with lack of experience, training and practice had been the main deterrent against free expression of political ideas," he added.

Atmosphere is important

Comparing the first NCC (1978-1980) to the second, Mr. Hikmat said: "It is true that during the first 15 months the second council had been less 'vigorous' and effective than the first". He attributed this to the introduction of new members into the second NCC and to the time needed for their adjustment to the atmosphere and procedures of the NCC's consultative functions. Once this "adjustment period" was over, he said, the second NCC assumed a "very vigorous" role.

Jordan Times logo

A Jordanian view of the *Taming of the Shrew*:

The play transformed initial boredom into real enjoyment

The following review of the Cambridge Theatre Company's performance of the *Taming of the Shrew* is written by Dr. Mu'eed Hawamdeh and Marwan Obaidat of the Yarmouk University Department of English.

The Taming of the Shrew is a minor comedy by Shakespeare, written and first acted in 1594. The main plot revolves around the process of taming a ravenous shrew, Katharina. During the course of action the protagonist has evolved from an ill-tempered, shrewish woman into an obedient and submissive wife. The minor plot includes the love intrigue of Katharina's younger and more agreeable sister, Bianca, and the story of a drunken tinker, Sly, who wakes from his drunkenness to believe that he was a noble lord. In his comedy, Shakespeare, like Chaucer, has immortalised the comic figure of the shrewish wife, and contributed to the debate of wife's duties and the interrelationship between man and woman, nowadays referred to as the battle of sexes.

The Cambridge Theatre Company's (CTC) recent production of the play on the stage of the Palace of Culture, Amman, was remarkably successful and strikingly interesting which make it worthy of attention.

Going into the theatre, one would at once realise that the director, Richard Cottrell, and his staff were after the recapitulation of the Shakespearean theatrical tradition and the Elizabethan social and aesthetic atmosphere. One could also notice that the stage of the Palace of Culture was re-fashioned after the Elizabethan "pub theatre." The last draws our attention not only to the Shakespearean atmosphere, but also to the simplicity of that theatre. The recapitulation of the sixteenth century flavour was enhanced

and reinforced by a well-chosen set of costumes and simple, typically Shakespearean, set. The audience could observe the metal pints, wooden benches and seemingly dusty pub furniture and holdings. All these referred the play back to its historical context, definitely without harming its thematic universality.

The 20th century Jordanian audience who watched the play never failed to recognise the permeation of the Shakespearean spirit and ethos during the two performances of the play. The director was able to revive the past into the immediacy of the present. In fact he created a sense of temporal detachment between the play and its spectators. This, of course, could be meant to anesthetise the expected antagonistic feelings of modern spectators, especially women, toward the injustice and humiliation done to women in the play. In other words, he was able to evade repetitions of the Shavian judgment that the play was "altogether disgusting to modern sensibility."

The affected spatial and temporal detachment is not a unique feature of the Amman performances. It is worth mentioning here that Shakespeare himself was aware of the antagonistic feelings his play would derive from the Elizabethan theatre-goers. Therefore he twice estranged the action, first, by setting it in the foreign Italy, and, second, by employing the play-within-the-play technique. These two layers of alienation could guarantee the fact that the 16th century spectators

would not be aggravated by Petruchio's perverse and inhuman treatment of Katharina, the shrew. Likewise, from the spatially and temporally alienated Amman theatre-goers Petruchio's brutal treatment of Kate, like the latter's refractoriness and stubbornness derived only laughter and broad smiles. However, it could be said for this matter that the CTC's performance was not as well received as it would be by an English audience, probably due to a cultural barrier posed by foreign social and moral patterns of thought.

Taken as a whole, the performance was certainly a lucid and comic dramatisation of the *Taming of a Shrew*. It could in fact exert a subtle influence on the audience. The scattered laughter from time to time exhibited in a certain way the anticipated outcome of the comedy. The sense of boredom found in the introductory scenes was soon transformed into a real enjoyment as the play reveals itself further.

During the production Richard Cottrell used his cast in such a way that brought to mind all that is likable and "fresh" about Shakespeare, highlighting the theatrical significance of the energies of the Shakespearean drama. One should definitely admire the way June Ritchie and Terence Wilton to say no less of the other members of the cast, vividly, diligently and energetically acted, rather lived, their parts. Their genuine and convincing acting even enriched their roles and enhanced the plausibility of the play.

Prince Hassan expresses interest in promoting art

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office on Monday the representatives of the literate, cultural and artistic sectors in Jordan as well as several university professors in the presence of Culture and Youth Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar.

During the open meeting, they discussed the problems of the cultural, artistic and literary movement and its aspirations.

Prince Hassan expressed great interest in the ideas forwarded by those present. He expressed the hope that such meetings would be repeated in order to reach a studied formula capable of raising the standard of the writer and artist in Jordan and pushing the innovative march ahead in order to make Jordan's intellectual output reach every place.

Awqaf minister calls for saving Al Aqsa

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif presided a meeting on Monday morning, over the national committee for Muslim celebrations marking Prophet Mohammad's nocturnal journey from Mecca to Jerusalem and his ascension to Heaven.

Mr. Sharif told the meeting that the occasion this year coincides with delicate circumstances because of the blatant Zionist plots against Al Aqsa Mosque. He called for more organised work to avert the tragedies perpetrated by the Zionist extremists.

Mr. Sharif explained that the paramount duty for this year should be the "protection of Al Aqsa Mosque and rallying the Islamic World" for this purpose. Therefore, it has been decided to hold the third seminar on Islam's thoughts on the occasion, he said.

The first seminar was held under His Majesty King Hussein in 1978, and the second under His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in 1980. Mr. Sharif said the third seminar will consider the establishment of an institute for Koran education, an international

exhibition on Jerusalem in the Islamic World, and a programme of Islamic heritage in Jerusalem. The seminar will also discuss Islamic values in the modern society, he said.

101 rural councils formed since 81

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has decided to establish 21 new village municipal councils: six in Amman Governorate, four in Balqa Governorate, five in Mafraq District, four in Mafraq Governorate and Aqaba District, one in Jerash District and one in Tafleah District.

With the establishment of these new councils the number of municipal councils formed by the ministry in 1981 and 1982 will rise to 101. The establishment of these council is part of the ministry's plan to increase the number of local councils which are expected to cooperate with government departments to provide citizens with general services

Arabs discuss cooperation in forming farmers association

AMMAN (Petra) — The meetings of the Arab agricultural cooperative seminar, organised by the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation, began in Amman on Monday. Delegates from Jordan, Djibouti, Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Kuwait and Morocco are participating in the seminar. Cooperative Organisation Director General and Board Chairman Hassan Al Nabulsi opened the two-day seminar in a speech highlighting the difficult conditions our Arab Nation is currently passing through. He said this places us in the face of a two-fold challenge—to develop agriculture and to build and defend the Arab homeland.

Mr. Nabulsi called for str-

engthening cooperation in developing agriculture in a collective spirit, because agriculture is one of the pillars for building a strong Arab economy.

The head of the Sudanese delegation, Musa Najib Isma'il, also made a speech saying that the Arab farmers organisations' movement is a pioneering movement stemming from the very reality of the life of the people, because farmers constitute some 70 per cent of the Arab homeland's inhabitants.

The participants in the seminar elected Mr. Nabulsi as chairman of the seminar. The agenda includes discussion of strengthening relations between the regional cooperative organisations through the exchange of expertise, coordination in the field of agricultural development, and how to attract Arab capital to projects of agricultural production, food security, industrial security, rural industries, energy and water sources.

The participants will also discuss ways of opening the Arab markets for exchanging agricultural products and helping African countries form farmers associations to reinforce Arab-African solidarity.



Dr. Zaki Mazbudi, head of the Lebanese delegation addresses reporters at his press conference in Amman Monday.

Foreign Minister meets visiting Lebanese delegation

South Lebanon is a 'time bomb' threatening whole Arab World

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received on Monday the information delegation for the support of southern Lebanon under Dr. Zaki Al Mazbudi, member of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies and former minister, who explained the tragedy of southern Lebanon and the dangers it poses to the Arab nation and its fateful issues, particularly the Palestinian issue.

Mr. Qasem said Jordan realises the dangers threatening southern Lebanon and is sympathetic with its inhabitants. He also explained Jordan's efforts in the Arab summits in calling for an inter-Libanese and then a Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue and reconciliation. Mr. Qasem emphasised the significance of diversifying the Arab deterrent forces in Lebanon so that they could

perform their duty in the best possible manner. He said Jordan is eager to assist southern Lebanon.

Mr. Qasem said the tragedy of southern Lebanon and its consequences inflict a grave damage on all the issues of the Arab nation, particularly the Palestinian issue. He added that Israel is exploiting the issue of southern Lebanon to continue its expansionist ambitions in the Arab homeland.

Mr. Mazbudi explained that Israel has historic ambitions in the water sources, territory and strategic location of southern Lebanon.

Mr. Mazbudi said the Arabs are duty-bound to support and assist the inhabitants of southern Lebanon so that they would not feel alone in the battle. He said this support and assistance are necessary to check Israel's arrogance and conceit and its plans to launch a new aggression on southern Lebanon.

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Hesitant trading reported on new gold futures market

LONDON (R) — Trading on a new gold futures market got off to a modest start here Monday as dealers reported a full in investor concern over the Falklands crisis.

They said financial markets were betting on a diplomatic solution to the dispute between Britain and Argentina over who owns the Atlantic islands and this depressed gold prices.

The futures market, strengthening London's appeal as an international financial centre, is a rival to those in New York, Chicago, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and Sydney where investors can speculate and hedge against sharp price movements.

The Falklands crisis, combined with renewed tensions in the Middle East, has lifted gold recently from a two-year low point of \$311.50 an ounce in mid-March. But dealers reported that first-

day trades for future delivery were hesitant, amounting to some 500 contracts of 100 troy ounces each.

They said some traders were questioning the wisdom of pricing the contracts in pounds sterling rather than in dollars, the normal currency for gold trading.

For delivery in August, traders quoted gold at £211 (\$371.36) an ounce. This was well above the bullion price for immediate delivery, which was set Monday at \$356.75 an ounce, down \$6 from Friday.

Currency markets also started off the week quietly, with foreign exchange traders reporting the dollar little changed against other major currencies.

The dollar was a bit weaker in Frankfurt against the West German mark at 2.4173 after trading on Friday at 2.4265. It was also quoted slightly lower against the

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Reagan's income doubles

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's income nearly doubled last year, according to his tax return released last week by the White House.

The joint return said the president and his wife had an adjusted gross income in 1981 of \$412,730 on which they paid taxes of \$165,641.

In the previous year, when he did not have a full-time job and was campaigning for the presidency, Mr. Reagan reported an income of \$227,563 with a tax bill of \$69,563.

Mr. Reagan's income as president was listed as \$193,776, not the full \$200,000 salary, since he did not take office until January 20 last year.

He also earned money from trust accounts and stocks and from royalties on books and previous television appearances.

To lessen the tax burden, the Reagans quadrupled their charitable donations last year, largely through the controversial tactic of giving some of Mrs. Reagan's haute couture dresses to fashion museums.

The tax return said Mrs. Reagan donated some dresses to two museums on January 5, 1981, just before she became first lady, for which she took a deduction of \$5,930.

The Reagan's other charitable donations last year totalled \$5,965. In their 1980 return, they listed only \$3,085 as given to charity.

EEC expected to press Britain for substantial rise in farm prices

BRUSSELS (R) — Britain is likely to come under strong pressure to accept sharp increases in European Common Market farm prices Tuesday in return for support the EEC has given in the Falkland Islands crisis, EEC sources said.

European Economic Community (EEC) agriculture ministers start three days of negotiation on farm prices in Luxembourg Tuesday, with France in particular pressing for substantial increases. Negotiations earlier this month ended inconclusively.

The EEC commission had proposed a 10.5 per cent average increase but farmers' unions want more than 16 per cent and France has demanded a very substantial rise to cover inflation and rising production costs.

Britain so far has refused to accept higher farm prices — which will weigh heavily on the EEC budget without parallel progress on its demands for reductions in EEC membership bill.

Britain's membership bill could reach more than \$2 billion this year if no changes are made and its demands were to have been negotiated by EEC foreign ministers earlier this month.

The Falklands crisis and resulting resignation of the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, meant that these negotiations had to be cancelled.

The foreign ministers will now meet in Luxembourg on April 27. In London Monday, Lord Carrington's successor, Francis Pym, met EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn to prepare for that meeting. Mr. Pym expressed gratitude to Mr. Thorn for EEC support over the Falklands and stressed that Britain would be working towards a speedy settlement of the budgetary problem.

Agreement on higher farm prices has become a major political issue for France and EEC sources said EEC trade sanctions against Argentina over the Falklands could be used as a bargaining counter to strengthen France's case.

French Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson, who has made a

reputation for herself here a tough bargainer, needs a big increase to support her in attempts to break

the power of farm organisations dominated by wealthy producers.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed mixed Monday after a quiet start to the new account, with trading still overshadowed by the Falkland Islands crisis, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 0.7 at 550 after 545.9 at 1000.

Oils firms after a cautious start to leave gains of 4p to 8p in Shell, B.P. and Ultramar. Banks continued to ease after weekend press comment and Barclays, Natwest and Lloyds lost 6p to 9p. International Thomson as marked up 8p to 278 following 1981 results.

Gold shares were down as much as a dollar with the bullion price while North Americans were mixed with a firmer bias.

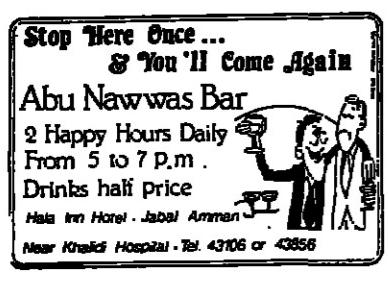
STC, which said it expects an order out of China soon for the System X telephone exchange, firmed 14p to 522 while the other main contractors Plessey and GEC rose 5p and 10p respectively.

Commercial Union was up a penny at 133 despite forecasting greater underwriting losses at the annual meeting. Rowntree Mackintosh, which said it was still looking to expand in the U.S. in the annual report, added 2p to 166.

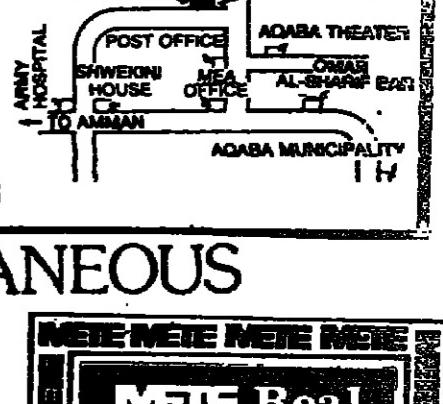
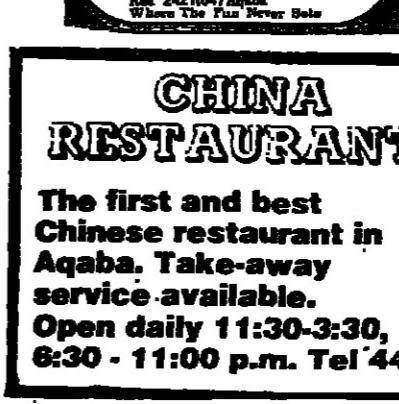
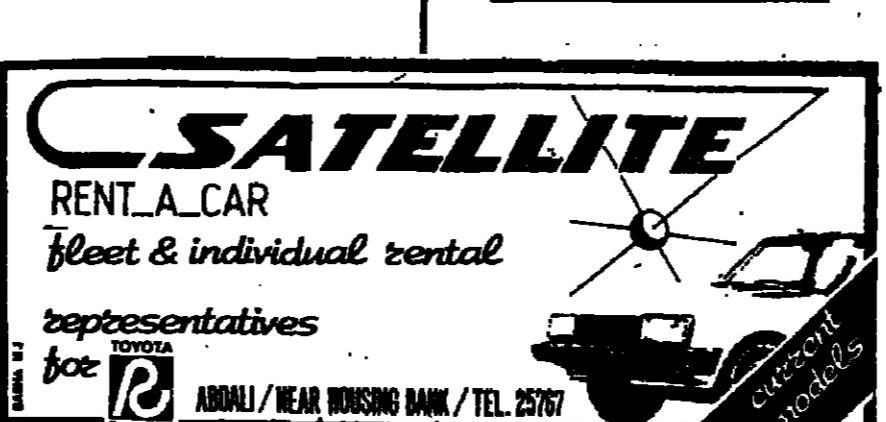
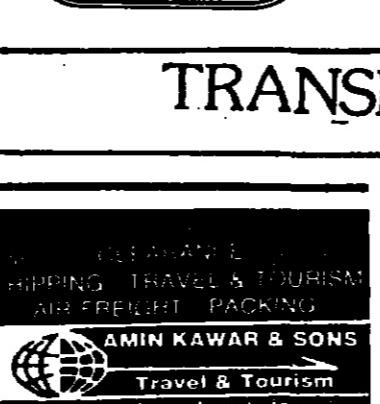
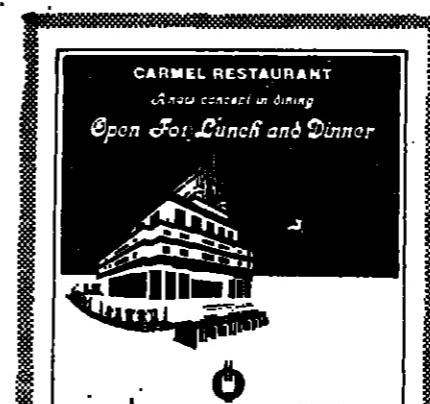
Government bonds gave up most of Friday's late gains to end 1/4 or 1/2 point lower on the day after a subdued session.

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HOTELS



SPORTS

TENNIS TALK

Outsmart your opponent

By Maureen Stalla

IN TENNIS, as in everything else, looks can be deceiving. There may be a player with smooth strokes and every shot in the book. Watching him you feel he could play tennis to music. Yet he frequently loses because he lacks a main ingredient for winning—imagination.

If you find yourself losing a match, change your game. If you can't outstroke your opponent outsmart him. Everyday players are beaten by players whose game is inferior to theirs.

The answer is that you must prevent the player from playing his normal game. Break up his timing—throw him off. This is hard for you as well as him. But if you would rather win than lose, it is worth it.

If your opponent is formidable on the net, you must keep him off the net. There are several ways to do this. You can get to the net before he does. Or you can send up a lob. With a lob you can send him back and you can also amble up to the net while the ball is high in the air.

If he comes in on his serve, stand up close to receive. Up closer you can take the ball sooner and slam it to his feet, which forces a weak, high volley. If he waits to come in and out what his favourite approach shot is, and refuse to give him any.

Perhaps your opponent is steadier than you. He stands back and does nothing spectacular, but can hit two hundred forehands without a miss. You know he can't beat him with rally points. So force him. Take the net; or make him take it. Run him up and back. Break up his timing by alternating soft and hard balls. But first of all, press him. He relies on his timing so if you rush him he will start to miss.

If you have no backhand and your opponent is constantly slamming them there, you are in trouble. The best you can do is to attack. Go all out. Slam hard and aim for the corners. Coax him to hit to your strength by leaving it a little open, and then pounce.

Hard hitters love to hit hard. That is an obvious statement yet few players really understand it. If you "feed him junk" he will tear out his hair in frustration. Hit it slow and high. Use slice and drop shots. Usually slingers can only do one thing: so bring him to net.

Another way to win points, albeit a dangerous way, is to play his strength.

If your opponent has a weak backhand he may favour that side. So shoot over some wide forehands. If he misses his forehands, his confidence might disintegrate.

Some players have systems. They always play the same shots. Be alert to this and don't give them their favourite set ups.

There is a defence for every attack and an attack for every defence; but it takes wits to figure it out. Just give your opponent whatever he likes least. This may mean changing your game to break his. But it's better to give up some of your shots if it means you can take the match.

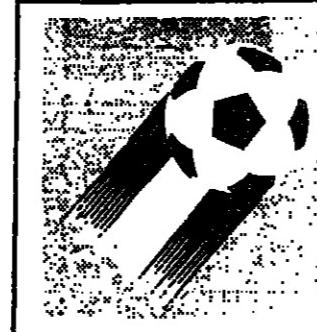
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Belgium, bolstered by fan support, sees good World Cup chances



This is one of a series of feature stories on the soccer teams that will play in the World Cup in Spain June 11-July 13. Belgium will play in Group 3 with Argentina, Hungary and El Salvador.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (A.P.) — The Belgian team, which is enjoying unprecedented support at home, will kick off the World Soccer Cup against defending champion Argentina. The coach is confident his team can reach the second round, along with its first day opponent.

Belgium coach Guy Thys, who has a good knowledge of other teams in his group, is expected to use the same seasoned and coherent team that came close to winning the European Championships two years ago.

Officials believe the new fan interest in the team will grow with the World Cup.

"Two years ago, at the European Championships in Italy, we could not find supporters who would make the trip," a team official said. "Nobody gave the Belgian team a chance. We ended in the finals, surprising Europe and, above all, our own fans. The picture is completely different now."

Belgian Soccer Union President Leon Wauters said: "For years the national team lacked support. Now, thanks to its results and enthusiasm, it's the darling of the country. This is giving the team a tremendous boost for the World Cup."

Belgium won its qualifying group, ahead of France and Ireland. Its proudest achievement was to eliminate Holland, the traditional "enemy" and finalist in the last two World Cups.

Thys knows the group he has drawn for Madrid will be difficult.

"Argentina, the defending World Cup winner, is of course the favourite in our group, but don't forget two teams qualify for the next round. Even if we are beaten by Argentina, we are very capable of beating Hungary and El Salvador."

"I think we have a 60 or 70 percent chance of placing second in our group. Hungary has good soccer technicians, but they lack pace and speed. It's no longer the frightening team it was years ago. It's a very good team, but it seems easily playable to me."

"As for El Salvador, it enters the competition lacking training and spirit. But you must never underestimate an opponent. Soccer is not an exact sport. And the



El Salvadorans have nothing to lose and everything to win."

The best players for Belgium:

— Jean-Marie Pfaff, 27, goalkeeper of SK Beveren, which has one of the best defences in the Belgian League.

— Eric Gerets, 27, and Walter Meeuws, 30, both backs of Standard Liege, who combine perfectly. Meeuws will be under suspension, though, and will miss the opening game against Argentina.

— Michel Renquin, 25, back, a former teammate of Gerets and Meeuws at Standard, now plays for Anderlecht. He was one of the stars of the last European Champs-

hipship.

— Wilfried Van Moer, 37, half-back of Beveren, one of the senior Belgian players. He has been an inspiration to the team but there is a question about his mobility now.

— Ludo Coeck, an attacking half-back of Anderlecht, combines well with another Anderlecht midfielder, Frank Verhaert.

— Rene Verheyen, half-back of Lokeren.

— Rene Vander Eycken, a forward who plays for Genoe in Italy and played a leading role in Belgium's success in the World Cup

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U.S. Baseball standings

American League

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	4	5	.444	—
Toronto	4	5	.444	—
Cleveland	3	4	.429	—
New York	3	5	.375	1/2
Milwaukee	3	5	.375	1/2
Boston	3	5	.375	1/2
Baltimore	2	6	.250	1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	7	0	1.000	—
Kansas City	6	2	.750	1/2
California	8	3	.727	1
Texas	4	5	.429	3
Oakland	6	5	.545	4
Minnesota	5	6	.455	7
Seattle	3	8	.273	7

Saturday's games

Detroit 5, New York 3

Kansas City 12, Cleveland 10

Boston 5, Toronto 4

Texas 5, Milwaukee 3

Chicago 3-10, Baltimore 1-6

California 6, Minnesota 2

Oakland 10, Seattle 3

National League

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	8	3	.727	—
New York	6	4	.600	1/2
Montreal	4	3	.571	2
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429	3
Chicago	4	7	.364	4
Philadelphia	2	7	.222	5

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	10	8	1.000	—
San Diego	5	4	.556	4 1/2
San Francisco	4	5	.444	5 1/2
Los Angeles	4	6	.400	6
Houston	4	7	.364	6 1/2
Cincinnati	3	7	.300	7

Saturday's games

New York 2, Montreal 1

Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 2

St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 0

Cincinnati 8, San Francisco 2

Atlanta 2, Houston 1

Striker Tony Woodcock given a boost by England manager

LONDON (R) — Tony Woodcock, who scored a hat-trick for Cologne in the West German Bundesliga Sunday, earned an instant reward for his sharp-shooting from England soccer manager Ron Greenwood Monday.

Greenwood handed Woodcock a chance to establish himself in England's World Cup squad by including the former Nottingham Forest striker in the 22-man squad to meet Wales in the British Championship in Cardiff on April 27.

But the England manager disappointed those who would have liked to see some of the players on the fringe of the international squad given an opportunity.

England, who meet France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait in Group Four in Spain, still have problems in the heart of their defence.

West Ham's Alvin Martin would almost certainly have lined up against the Welsh but he broke a collar-bone at the weekend.

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Sinai withdrawal pains
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Information you can trust on world events that matter to you.
To be honest you need find out what's in Newsweek today.
You can believe what you read in Newsweek.

Japan's ambitious tunnel turns out to be a financial cemetery

By Jim Abrams
The Associated Press

FUKUSHIMA, Japan — Far below the stormy Tsugaru Straits in northern Japan, tunnel workers are scraping their way toward a mid-earth rendezvous that will mark an astonishing technological achievement and an unhappy financial miscalculation.

Only 1.6 kilometres of dirt remains to be removed before the two sides meet in the world's longest tunnel, the 54-kilometre Seikan Tunnel linking the main island of Honshu with the northern island of Hokkaido.

The undersea section alone, about 24 kilometres from Honshu's Cape Tappi to this weathered fishing village on Hokkaido's southern shore, is longer than the world's longest overland tunnel, the 20-kilometre Simplon Tunnel between Switzerland and Italy.

The meeting should happen this fall, at a point 100 metres below the sea floor and 240 metres below the surface of the straits. By March 1985, trains are scheduled to begin operating in the tunnel, providing the first bridge to the northern island known as Japan's "last frontier."

Travelers to Hokkaido, the largest and most sparsely populated of Japan's 47 prefectures, now must fly or make a four-hour ferry ride from Aomori City to the port city of Hakodate. The ferry is shut down about 80 days a year by wind and snow. The death of 1,100

people in a 1954 ferry accident convinced many of the necessity of the tunnel.

"We know more about making tunnels than anyone in the world," said Junichi Hanada, an engineer who has worked here since exploratory digging began in 1964. "There is much pride in what we have accomplished."

Mr. Hanada and the more than 3,000 other tunnelmen on both sides of the straits have battled heat and humidity, nine major geological faults requiring extensive water sealing work, and four serious flooding accidents.

Persistent hitches

The project, originally planned to be finished in 10 years, will be completed in nearly twice that long because of water leaks and unexpected technical and geological quagmires. Delays and inflation will more than triple construction cost estimates first set at 200 billion yen (\$833 million) at current rates.

The approaching finish of the enterprise now induces only muted interest, even chagrin, from those who once hailed the Seikan Tunnel as Hokkaido's road to economic prosperity.

Originally, the tube was to carry the Shinkansen, Japan's famed 210-kilometre-per-hour "bullet train," reducing rail travel time between Tokyo and Hokkaido's capital of Sapporo from the present 16 hours, 50 minutes — including ferry passage — to five hours, 40 minutes.

But when the oil crisis in the 1970s ended Japan's heady days of high economic growth, the Hokkaido Shinkansen was postponed indefinitely, and the economic viability of the tunnel was imperiled.

Financial cemetery

Japan National Railways (JNR) now expects to lose 80 billion yen (\$333 million) a year — 10 billion in operating costs and 70 billion in payments to the public corporation that built the tunnel — to carry about 8,000 people a day, mostly local residents, under the tunnel and its end.

Mr. Hanada, a local cuttlefish fisherman before joining the project, said he had built a new house and put two children through college on his tunnelman salary. He is determined to stay on the job.

"The digging may finish but there will always be a garden to tend and I'll be there."

China's first airplane flaps wings

PEKING (A.P.) — The first passenger airplane ever produced in China, a two-engine, 52-seat propeller plane, made a demonstration flight in Peking Saturday, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

Xinhua said the Yun-7, with 41 people on board, reached a height of 3,000 metres in seven minutes,

flew at speeds of up to 410 kilometres an hour and landed 22 minutes later.

The pilot remarked, "The bird flew beautifully. It met all international technical norms," Xinhua reported.

It said China has built nine Yun (transport)-7 planes and is going to start regular production.

On Friday, it said, Vice Premier and Defence Minister Geng Shaoqi told those involved in the project: "I fully support you. China needs to develop its aircraft industry."

Xinhua's report followed reports from China's Canton trade fair this week that a Chinese-made four-engine turboprop airplane for passengers or cargo use is on

the market, facilities, he said.

"We expect the population to drop by more than 1,000 by 1985,

and when the tunnel work is gone we won't have the tax money to pay for the new public facilities," he said.

The city hopes to begin seaweed and abalone cultivation industries to keep the 500 local men working in the tunnel from drifting off. But

Anti-narcotics squad cocker spaniel wins dog award



Cocker spaniel bitch Amja is a veteran of six years with the German customs' anti-narcotics squad. She and handler Dieter Hesse patrol on a major rail route between Holland and the Federal Republic of Germany. She so unerringly noses out cannabis and heroin from seats and ashtrays, compartment walls and toilets that she has been awarded a prize by the Alsace Dog Club. She accepted with alert dignity befitting a police dog.

--Photo: DaDipa

Valley of the Kings loses

By Jeremy Clift
Reuter

VALLEY OF THE KINGS

Egypt — The queues of Cameramen, tourists waiting to catch a glimpse of Tutankhamun's dazzling gold coffin are shorter this year.

The tomb of the boy King Tutankhamun, discovered intact in 1922 by British Egyptologist Howard Carter, is the most popular attraction in the Valley of the Kings, ancient burial ground of the pharaohs of Egypt.

Mr. Carter's house is still there and close by labourers are repaving the road past Nile-side sugar cane groves up to the craggy, barren valley to bring more dollar-spending tourists to the historic, brightly painted tombs that were hewn directly from the rock.

It is just a short trip by ferry across the Nile from the ancient city of Luxor. Most tourists take the coach, but some of the more hardy make the up-hill journey on mule-back or by bicycle under the blue desert.

A visit to the Valley of the Kings is a high spot on the itinerary of many foreign tour operators who

touch to attract tourists

changed. People are staying away, but there's no reason why they should. It's very stable here, as you can see."

Amal, a young guide taking foreign tourists to the Valley of the Kings, said visitors had dropped by at least a quarter.

While in Aswan, 220 kilometres south of Luxor, a 26-year-old carpet seller known as Abdo said there were fewer tourists, but he had put up his prices to compensate.

White-sailed feluccas (Nile fishing boats) are still taking dozens of foreign tourists across the Nile to the Aga Khan's mausoleum on the West Bank overlooking Aswan and downstream from the high dam.

But because tourism is one of Egypt's main foreign currency earners all Egyptians are affected either directly or indirectly by the stumblng of tourism.

Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin told the People's Assembly (parliament) that Egypt's four main sources of foreign income — Oil, Suez Canal receipts, income from Egyptians working abroad and tourist revenue — were all down in financial year 1981/82.

Tourism Minister Adel Taher had hoped that tourism receipts would top \$1 billion this year. But now foreign banking sources believe it will only reach around \$700 million.

Tourism ministry officials say that the number of tourists visiting Egypt in 1981 increased to 1.37 million, compared with 1.25 million the year before. But the number from the United States and Western Europe, the biggest spending category, went up from 663,816 to 664,749.

Egypt, recognising the big revenue-earning potential of the tourist industry, is planning to expand the scope of its attractions, particularly along the Red Sea and Mediterranean coast.

Mr. Mohieddin told a recent conference on tourism in Cairo that this should help reduce the seasonal nature of tourism in Egypt.

"It's fabulous," said one bronzed tourist just back from Hurghada, the Red Sea resort made famous during a honeymoon visit by Britain's Prince Charles and Lady Diana. "Miles of beaches with nobody on them. But I can't see how it will last."

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, APR. 20, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning can bring some problems you do not need, but the afternoon finds you able to overcome obstacles easily. Listen closely to suggestions made by close ties.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Avoid calling on a difficult person early in the day. Be alert to carelessness on the part of others. Use good judgment.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A financial matter needs more study before making a definite decision. Make this a most worthwhile day.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Show others that you have poise if some unusual situation comes up today. Be sure not to lose your temper with anyone.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A private matter could be upsetting early in the day, but later everything works out to your advantage.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get rid of whatever is not practical in the morning and later you can be happy with your friends. Relax at home tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can take care of an important home matter early in the day and later expand where your career is concerned.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Avoid changing present arrangement at work until you have first studied it well. Plan how to gain your finest aims.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find a much better way of carrying through with agreements you have made with others. Strive to be more successful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Steer clear of an irate associate in the morning and later all will straighten out. Safeguard your reputation.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use extreme care in handling all work ahead of you and avoid possible trouble. Plan how to gain your finest aims.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Doing something special for persons you really like brings excellent results at this time. Express happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Avoid arguments at home early in the day and later there will be real harmony. Make long-range plans for the future.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will be one of those capable young persons who can get at the core of a situation and then know how best to handle it. Be sure to give chores early in life that could pave the way to success later. Give fine spiritual training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

By Albert L. Misenko

ACROSS	29	Personality	51	To be: Fr.	22	Ties the knot
1	Wasp weapon	quality	52	Homage	53	Forearm
8	Profound	33	Soon	54	Embarrasses	bone
10	Cudgels	34	Greets	55	Felines	butter
14	Abalone	36	Swiss river	57	Harem room	butcher
15	Gullwogg	37	Kiel or Eric	60	Scenic views	colorful
16	Adored object	38	Drinking place	62	— boom	parrot
17	Money of India	40	Ballroom dance	64	Asian land	pointless
18	Holy spirit	42	Collection of sayings	65	Chess or checkers	mild cigar
20	Golf peg	43	Oak fruits	66	Local dialect	30 City in Texas
21	Struck with wonder	44	Raised platform	67	Fishing devices	31 Charm
23	Completed	45	Prosperous	68	Watches	32 Got up
24	Clever tricks	46	Spring on the hind legs	69	Worship	33 Dwelling
26	Wheedle	47	Parrot	70	Jewish month	34 More recent
27	Guided wrongly	49	Spring on the hind legs	71	Waist bouquet	44
		50		72	Catch sight of	45
		51		53	Sour fruits	46
		52		54	Whirlwind	47
		53		55	Long-eared mammal	48
		54		56	Medical patients	49
		55		57	Med. subj.	50
		56		58	Arrived	51
		57		59	Fashion name	52
		58		60	Summit	53
		59		61	Merry month	54
		60		62	Singular	55

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PAINE	HALSES	ARTIFICIAL
POLE	ADAMANT	TRANSMISSION
POLE	ADAMANT	TELEVISION
POLE	ADAMANT	TRANSMISSION
POLE	ADAMANT	TELEVISION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14					15				16			
17					18				19			
20				21	22				23			
				24								

WORLD

Brandt backs Schmidt's decision on NATO arms

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Former chancellor Willy Brandt urged West Germany's ruling Social Democrats (SPD) at the start of their national congress Monday to renew support for NATO's controversial strategy on missile deployment and arms talks.

Mr. Brandt, SPD chairman since 1964, admitted in a keynote address that the party, which is split on the arms issue, faced greater difficulties than at any time since it first helped form a Bonn government more than 15 years ago.

He appealed to the 440 delegates to turn the five-day congress at Munich's Olympic hall into a "Social Democratic renewal" to revive the SPD's battered political fortunes.

Mr. Brandt flatly rejected speculation about a possible breakaway from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition which he said the SPD wanted to see strengthened.

"We Social Democrats will keep to our word: 'We stand by the Social Democratic chancellor and the coalition with the Free Democrats (FDP)," he declared.

Brandt's fortunes

Mr. Schmidt, who is to speak Tuesday, has staked his career on the 1979 NATO decision to deploy U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in West Europe from late next year unless Washington and Moscow can agree before then on arms curbs.

His stance is challenged by a vociferous anti-nuclear peace movement, which rallied 50,000 protesters in Munich on the eve of the conference, and by a sizeable minority within the SPD.

Ex-chancellor Brandt told the conference he shared many of the peace movement's goals but at the same time feared "the illusions which arise from being too far from reality."

Old hand takes over Chinese Muslim areas

PEKING (R) — Disputes between ethnic Chinese and Muslim minorities must be resolved before stability can be consolidated in the vast Xinjiang region of Chinese Central Asia, according to its new Communist Party chief.

Gen. Wang Enmao, re-appointed to head the so-called autonomous region by Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping late last year, was quoted by The People's Daily yesterday as saying that the key to political stability was unity between different ethnic groups.

The official newspaper said the situation had improved since the return to power of Gen. Wang, who ruled Xinjiang from 1954 until he was purged in the Mao Cultural Revolution of the mid-1960s.

But analysts said the wording of the article confirmed that there were still serious strains and possibly sporadic conflicts between the mainly atheist "Han" Chinese and Muslim groups such as Uyghurs and Kazakhs.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

?
What do you bid now?

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦KQJS ♦AQ ♦K10954 ♦62
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦K76 ♦KQJ105 ♦AK83 ♦7
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦KJ764 ♦84 ♦K9 ♦KQ82
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

By Michael J. Bandler

NEW YORK — A novel embracing the contemporary small-town American experience and the mid-life crisis, a drama encompassing murder and racism in a World War II U.S. Army camp setting, the collected verse of a poet who committed suicide nearly two decades ago and the latest musical creation of a gifted, prolific octogenarian are among the works honoured with 1982 Pulitzer prizes.

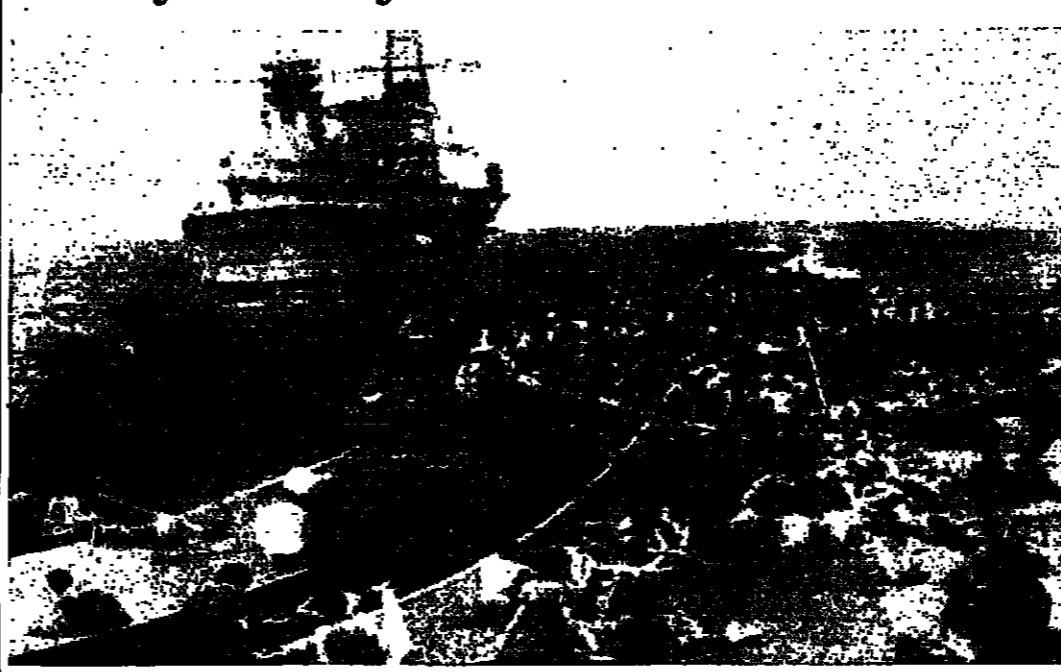
The eclectic collection of prize winners spans several generations — from Sylvia Plath, the poet who killed herself in 1963 at the age of 30, to Roger Sessions, 85, one of the elder statesmen of American music, whose "Concerto for Orchestra" — unveiled in 1981 by the Boston Symphony — brought him his second Pulitzer.

There is something special about the current roster of winners, announced April 12 in New York City by Michael Sovern, president of Columbia University, on the recommendations of the Pulitzer Prize board. A number of the honours have been long overdue.

Fiction prize

Nowhere has this more so than in the category of fiction. The prize went to John Updike, 50, a preeminent American novelist, for Rabbit is Rich, a warm, wistful

Sunny Sunday on HMS Hermes



Naval ratings and Royal Marines relax on the flight deck of the Royal Navy aircraft carrier HMS Hermes Easter Sunday, as she sailed towards the Falkland Islands, as part of the British Naval task force. (A.P. Wirephoto)

2 Australian ministers resign

CANBERRA (R) — Australia's health and customs ministers resigned Monday night over the health minister's failure to declare a miniature T.V. radio-cassette to customs last October.

After five hours of discussions with senior ministers, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser announced he had accepted the resignations of health minister Michael MacKellar, 43, and John Moore, 45.

Salisbury renamed Harare

HARARE, Zimbabwe (R) — The name of Zimbabwe's capital has been changed officially from Salisbury to Harare, a government spokesman said today.

In the regional language of Shona the name means a man who never sleeps.

The Africanisation was in line with the black majority government's policy of erasing certain relics of the white-dominated colonial past of the former Rhodesia. More place names would be altered in due course, the spokesman said.

The British settlers who arrived here from South Africa in 1890 after the then British prime minister, Lord Salisbury, and the new country Rhodesia after English adventurer Cecil Rhodes who had financed their pioneer column.

But the place where the capital grew had long been known as Harare amongst Africans in the region and they continued to use the name throughout 90 years of white domination which ended in April 1980, after a seven-year guerrilla war.

who as business and consumer affairs minister was responsible for customs.

The affair has caused a new, potentially destructive crisis for Mr. Fraser, 51, who is already beset by economic problems including high interest rates, inflation, and unemployment, which have caused the popularity of his government to plummet.

Earlier this month Mr. Fraser

beat off a dangerous challenge to his leadership from former foreign minister Andrew Peacock. Some political analysts Monday night were predicting that the new crisis could weaken Mr. Fraser's position and cause a further challenge.

Mr. MacKellar said at the weekend that he failed to declare the \$250 (260 U.S.) portable colour T.V. radio-cassette when he brought it into Sydney from Hong Kong. Mr. Moore admitted being told of the matter by a senior member of his ministry and said he decided not to pursue it after remanding Mr. MacKellar by telephone.

Mr. Fraser named two ministers to act in the vacant portfolios but is not expected to reshuffle his government until the end of the current session of parliament in May.

The prime minister said Aboriginal Affairs Minister Peter Baume would be sworn in Tuesday as minister for health. Neil Brown, the employment and youth affairs minister, would also handle business and consumer affairs.

Reagan deplores Al Aqsa attack

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the text of a White House statement issued April 16, 1982 following President Ronald Reagan's meeting with six Islamic ambassadors.

The president today met with six ambassadors delegated by the Islamic countries represented in Washington. On this occasion, he expressed his deep personal sorrow and that of all Americans over last Sunday's violence at the hands of a deranged individual in an area sacred to three of the world's great religions.

The president expressed his sympathy with the concern of the Islamic world over the disruption of the tranquility of one of its most holy shrines. This concern is shared by the members of all faiths.

He reiterated his conviction that the peace of the holy places of Jerusalem must be maintained, and confirmed the dedication of the United States to

encouraging the conditions necessary for the well-being of all those who draw their spiritual inspiration from that city.

The president called upon all the governments and peoples of the Middle East to work to decrease tensions in the area and prevent further acts of violence and loss of life.

The six ambassadors were:

Ambassador Omer Salih Eissa, Sudanese ambassador to the United States; Ambassador Ali Benjelloun, Moroccan ambassador to the United States; Ambassador Sheikh Faisal Al-Algeilan, Saudi Arabian ambassador to the United States; Ambassador Ajaz Azim, Pakistani ambassador to the United States; Ambassador Asraai Zain, Malaysian ambassador to the United States; Ambassador Andre Wright, Niger ambassador to the United States.

16 SWAPO guerrillas killed so far

WINDHOEK, Namibia (South West Africa (R) — South African forces killed six black nationalist guerrillas in northern Namibia over the weekend, a military communiqué said Monday.

Security force headquarters here also reported that two black children aged seven and 11 died instantly when they detonated a mine laid by guerrillas north of Tsumeb.

The guerrilla casualties bring SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation) losses to 16 since it began an incursion into the northern white farming area at the end of the rainy season last week. Security force losses were given as eight dead.

The communiqué said an original SWAPO force of about 100 infiltrators, armed with modern weapons, had now split up into small groups of about five and some of these were heading back to their bases in neighbouring Angola.

Security forces were continuing follow-up operations, the communiqué added.

Police detain 1240 in Bombay

BOMBAY (R) — Police detained 1,240 people in Bombay Monday as a precautionary measure during a 24-hour strike in India's western Maharashtra State, police officials said.

The strike was called by militant trade union leader Dr. Datta Samant and a number of left-wing trade unions in support of 250,000 Bombay textile workers who have been on strike for three months demanding big wage increases.

Crash repairs temporarily stop Chinese tower from leaning

PEKING (R) — Emergency repairs at China's 1,000-year-old counterpoint to the leaning tower of Pisa, the Tiger Hill Pagoda of Suzhou, have defeated the force of gravity for the time being, an official report said today.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said engineers had stopped the Pagoda tilting any further since late last year and were now pouring tonnes of concrete into 44 pits around its base.

The eight-sided, seven-storey brick structure is 47.5 metres (156 feet) high and 2.2 metres (7.5 feet) out of true at the top.

It has been tilting since at least the end of the Ming Dynasty in the 17th century when the top section was rebuilt in an abortive effort to shift its centre of gravity.

The elder brother of Italy's leaning tower, Tiger Hill Pagoda was built around 960 A.D. Until the repairs it tilted a further 1.7 millimetres (0.07 inches) each year as it sank into moist clay soil.

The head of the repair office, Wang Deqing, said when the new foundations were completed the Pagoda would stand in a sort of flower pot of reinforced concrete.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Saudis discuss security with West Germans

JEDDAH (R) — West German Interior Minister Gerhard Baum discussed security cooperation with Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz in Riyadh Monday, delegation officials said. Mr. Baum, who arrived in Saudi Arabia last night, was accompanied by State Secretary Siegfried Froehlich, the interior ministry official responsible for internal security in West Germany, and by security experts.

The officials gave no details of the talks but said Mr. Baum, who is

expected to return to Bonn Tuesday, was due to visit unidentified security bases. Security sources said Baum said Sunday that a Saudi Arabian force formed for special duties underwent a long period of training last year with West Germany's crack GSG-9, a commando unit of the paramilitary border police.

Security forces were continuing

follow-up operations, the communiqué added.

Lebanese army convoy ambushed

BEIRUT (R) — Dissident left-wing soldiers ambushed a Lebanese Army convoy in the Akkar area north Lebanon Monday, state-run Beirut Radio said. In the ensuing skirmish three dissident members of the Lebanese Army (LAA), were arrested and another was wounded, it said. The LAA, led by former army Lt. Ahmed Al Khatib, broke away from the Lebanese Army during the 1975-76 civil war.

Zia sends gifts to Evren

ANKARA (R) — Five cows, two bulls and a thoroughbred horse have arrived as a gift to Turkey's head of state General Kenan Evren from Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported. The report said President Zia was known for giving such gifts to people he respected. The military leaders have visited each other's countries in recent months.

Saudi forces to be beefed up

BAHRAM (R) — Saudi Arabia's National Guard, an internal defense force responsible for guarding cities and vital oilfields, is to be strengthened by two divisions, the official Saudi Press Agency reported Monday. The new artillery and supply and logistics divisions would become operational during nine-day joint exercises with the air force in the desert outside the capital, Riyadh, which ends on Wednesday, it said. Saudi Arabia has been spending billions of dollars building up and modernising its armed forces since taking over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Islamic revolution in Iran. \$2.5 billion — 20 per cent of its total budget — was allocated to defence and security in the current fiscal year ending next month.

Iranian diplomat seeks political asylum in Rome

ROME (R) — The Iranian chargé d'affaires in Italy said Monday he had resigned and was seeking political asylum, accusing Iran's revolutionary government of carrying out more than 10,000 summary executions since it came to power.

The play by the 43-year-old dramatist begins with the murder, in the shadows, of a middle-aged black U.S. army officer. A subsequent inquiry pits another black officer, assigned to conduct the investigation, against a host of likely suspects. In the process of the investigation, a vast array of social and historical issues and dilemmas come into play.

A Soldier's Play was unveiled in Nov. 1981, by the Negro Ensemble Company in New York City, where it continues to run at present.

Fuller is the second black playwright to be awarded the prize (the first was Charles Gordone, who won it in 1970 for "No Place to Be Somebody"). Interviewed after the announcement, he said that "his plays are about people, not black-white confrontations... I'm concerned about history, and about human beings."

— USICA feature

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